Steffi Urbschat

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Incidence, mortality and outcome of meningiomas: A population-based study from Germany. Cancer Epidemiology, 2019, 62, 101562.	1.9	90
2	Evidence of Focal Genetic Microheterogeneity in Glioblastoma Multiforme by Area-Specific CGH on Microdissected Tumor Cells. Journal of Neuropathology and Experimental Neurology, 1999, 58, 993-999.	1.7	89
3	CORRESPONDENCE OF TUMOR LOCALIZATION WITH TUMOR RECURRENCE AND CYTOGENETIC PROGRESSION IN MENINGIOMAS. Neurosurgery, 2008, 62, 61-70.	1.1	71
4	Molecular Biological Determinations of Meningioma Progression and Recurrence. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e94987.	2.5	58
5	Patients with High-Grade Gliomas Harboring Deletions of Chromosomes 9p and 10q Benefit from Temozolomide Treatment. Neoplasia, 2005, 7, 883-893.	5.3	55
6	Application of oncogenetic trees mixtures as a biostatistical model of the clonal cytogenetic evolution of meningiomas. International Journal of Cancer, 2007, 121, 1473-1480.	5.1	44
7	Transcriptomic analysis of aggressive meningiomas identifies PTTG1 and LEPR as prognostic biomarkers independent of WHO grade. Oncotarget, 2016, 7, 14551-14568.	1.8	36
8	First Evidence of Genetic Imbalances in Angiofibromas. Laryngoscope, 2002, 112, 397-401.	2.0	29
9	New aspects of pathogenesis of juvenile angiofibroma. British Journal of Hospital Medicine, 2004, 65, 269-273.	0.2	28
10	Numerical sex chromosome aberrations in juvenile angiofibromas: genetic evidence for an androgen-dependent tumor?. Oncology Reports, 2003, 10, 1251-5.	2.6	28
11	Genetic heterogeneity of the MYC oncogene in advanced juvenile angiofibromas. Cancer Genetics and Cytogenetics, 2006, 164, 25-31.	1.0	27
12	Cytotoxic T Cells and their Activation Status are Independent Prognostic Markers in Meningiomas. Clinical Cancer Research, 2019, 25, 5260-5270.	7.0	23
13	Prognosis of meningiomas in the early 1970s and today. Clinical Neurology and Neurosurgery, 2016, 149, 98-103.	1.4	21
14	p53 and Her-2/neu in juvenile angiofibromas. Oncology Reports, 2005, 13, 453-7.	2.6	20
15	Comparative Genomic Hybridization Reveals Recurrent Enhancements on Chromosome 20 and in One Case Combined Amplification Sites on 15q24q26 and 20p11p12 in Glioblastomas. Cancer Genetics and Cytogenetics, 2000, 121, 124-127.	1.0	18
16	Comprehensive genomic analysis identifiesMDM2 andAURKA as novel amplified genes in juvenile angiofibromas. Head and Neck, 2007, 29, 479-487.	2.0	16
17	Clonal cytogenetic progression within intratumorally heterogeneous meningiomas predicts tumor recurrence. International Journal of Oncology, 2011, 39, 1601-8.	3.3	15
18	Confocal Laser Endomicroscopy in Neurosurgery: A New Technique with Much Potential. Minimally Invasive Surgery, 2013, 2013, 1-5.	0.5	12

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19	Establishment of a molecular cytogenetic analysis for native tumor tissue of meningiomas-suitable for clinical application. Molecular Cytogenetics, 2014, 7, 12.	0.9	12
20	CK2 Activity Mediates the Aggressive Molecular Signature of Glioblastoma Multiforme by Inducing Nerve/Glial Antigen (NG)2 Expression. Cancers, 2021, 13, 1678.	3.7	11
21	MiRNA-181d Expression Significantly Affects Treatment Responses to Carmustine Wafer Implantation. Neurosurgery, 2019, 85, 147-155.	1.1	10
22	Importance of biomarkers in glioblastomas patients receiving local BCNU wafer chemotherapy. Molecular Cytogenetics, 2017, 10, 16.	0.9	9
23	Promoter methylation of RB1, P15, P16, and MGMT and their impact on the clinical course of pilocytic astrocytomas. Oncology Letters, 2017, 15, 1600-1606.	1.8	9
24	Deletions in the 17q chromosomal region and their influence on the clonal cytogenetic evolution of recurrent meningiomas. Molecular Cytogenetics, 2019, 12, 22.	0.9	9
25	The Influence of Distinct Regulatory miRNAs of the p15/p16/RB1/E2F Pathway on the Clinical Progression of Glioblastoma Multiforme. World Neurosurgery, 2019, 132, e900-e908.	1.3	7
26	miRNA-26a expression influences the therapy response to carmustine wafer implantation in patients with glioblastoma multiforme. Acta Neurochirurgica, 2019, 161, 2299-2309.	1.7	7
27	New genetic findings in parotid gland pleomorphic adenomas. Head and Neck, 2013, 35, 1431-1438.	2.0	6
28	Fluorescence imaging of meningioma cells with somatostatin receptor ligands: an in vitro study. Acta Neurochirurgica, 2019, 161, 1017-1024.	1.7	6
29	Combinational chromosomal aneuploidies and HPV status for prediction of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma prognosis in biopsies and cytological preparations. Journal of Cancer Research and Clinical Oncology, 2018, 144, 1129-1141.	2.5	3
30	Cytogenetic and molecular cytogenetic characterization of the stable ovarian carcinoma cell line (OvBH-1). Cancer Genetics and Cytogenetics, 2006, 164, 10-15.	1.0	1
31	Impact of MiRNA-181a2 on the Clinical Course of IDH1 Wild Type Glioblastoma. Processes, 2021, 9, 728.	2.8	1
32	The Loss of 1p as a Reliable Marker of Progression in a Child with Aggressive Meningioma: A 16-Year Follow-Up Case Report. Pediatric Neurosurgery, 2020, 55, 418-425.	0.7	1
33	Simultaneous Multicolor-FISH and Immunocyto-chemical Analysis of Fresh Tumor Material. , 2002, , 432-441.		0
34	Cytogenetic Relationship between Spinal Meningiomas and Their Recurrences. Skull Base, 2007, 17, .	0.4	0
35	Glioblastoma Patients: p15 Methylation as a Prognostic Factor. , 2011, , 399-404.		0

Recurrence and Progression in Meningiomas. , 2012, , 191-201.